

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SATURDAY, July 6, 1890.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Monday excepted, at THE HERALD BLOCK, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City, by THE HERALD COMPANY. Subscription price, in advance, \$10.00 per annum, post paid.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Price, in advance \$10.00 per year; six months, \$5.75, post paid.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Sunday morning. Price, in advance, \$2.50 per annum, post paid.

Subscribers will confer a favor by forwarding information to this office when their papers are not promptly received. This will aid us to determine where the fault lies.

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CITY DELIVERY
By the year (in advance).....\$10.00
By the month.....1.00
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J. T. DENHAM & Co., Circulators.

Tariffs removed from one place to another, and driving papers changed, should always give former as well as present address.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

THE GOVERNMENT, NOT THE GOVERNED, THE TRUE SOURCE OF POWER.

Viewed in the light of the antecedents of our government and measured by its constitutional standards, how anomalous is the position of an American Territory!

The Declaration of Independence asserted that governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed. Yet this fundamental truth, this principle, contented for by our revolutionary sires and thought to have been firmly imbedded in the constitution, has been uniformly disowned by the government of the territories. The argument seems always to have been the same. There are few of you and therefore you do not know what you want; your region of country is sparsely settled and therefore you do not know when you wish for governor, or for judges, nor can you be trusted to make your own laws without the power retained in Congress to correct and add to your crude efforts. And the result has been, notwithstanding that basic principle of the Declaration of Independence that governments derive their just powers, etc., that the President of the United States, in the selection of whom the people of the territories have no voice, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, wherein the territories are entirely without representation, has been permitted to say who shall be the governors of the territories, who shall be the secretaries and acting-governors and who shall be the judges of all the courts of general jurisdiction. And Congress, wherein the territories are without representation save by delegates to whom is accorded the highly free and democratic privilege of sitting on the same floor with the real Congressmen and even of speaking to the same empty seats, but who, in harmony with the treatment of the fellow citizens of the territories, are denied the right to vote, has seen fit, in several instances, to say that the governor's veto shall be absolute, and to further deny to the colonists the right even to select their probate judges, has made unjust laws concerning the manner of choosing jurymen, has regulated the domestic relations; and, in a free and easy manner far more characteristic of despots than democracies, proceeded to make laws for a subject people on a great many subjects generally conceded to be matters of local control.

We wonder, too, if our patriotic Congressmen ever stopped to think that the territories have always been taxed without representation; an iniquitous practice, by the way, that constituted the very head and front of British tyranny. To comprehend that the government sins in this vital respect needs but a moment's reflection. The United States derives its entire revenue from two sources, the tariff and internal revenue. From these two sources of taxation are derived between three and four hundred million dollars each year. The people of the territories pay their pro rata of both kinds of taxes; they are now, as were the Bostonians in 1775, subject to a tax on tea, besides a great many other things, imposed by a body in whom they have no representation. Taxation without representation is an evil that should perish with the success of the revolution; it is a prominent and existing evil of our own vaunted day of freedom. If the entire country pays three hundred and forty million dollars per year taxes to the national government, the people of Utah, constituting, say, one two hundred and fortieth part of the population, pay of that sum nearly one million and a half dollars besides the indirect taxes, consequent upon the tariff, aggregating far more than that sum, and without a voice to approve or oppose it.

Under such circumstances, it is in order to amend the Declaration of Independence to read that the governed derive their just powers from the consent of the government.

The best boom literature ever turned out for Salt Lake is the report of the census supervisor, which shows our population to be 20,000. Our people, by the way, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Geo. M. Wooten for the untiring and patient way in which he has supervised the taking of the census here. He succeeded in having the time kept open two or three days longer than the limit to allow any delay to be corrected, and but for his persistency and hard work, the figures to which we are entitled would have been shrouded down materially.

THE WORK OF A NOTABLE WEEK.

In common with the rest of Salt Lake we have a sigh of thankfulness this morning, and rejoice with a double rejoicing that a week big with events has passed so well as it has, and that we are on the threshold of a day of rest after all its turmoil.

We believe that Salt Lake has deported itself in a city of fifty thousand inhabitants should do, that she has shown the known law to maintain her dignity, take care of all her children, and that ten thousand strangers within her gates are no tax on her ability to welcome, to provide for, and to entertain.

Truly, we are growing. Expansion is in the air, and no one who stands apart and gazes upon the wonderful spectacle of our streets on a Saturday night—a spectacle unequaled in any city between Chicago and San Francisco can doubt that old Salt Lake is vanishing swiftly and steadily, and that the wonderful metropolis of the interior, the great, long prophesied about, as arisen, and is about to shine.

But it is of the achievements of the past week that we started out to speak. The nation's great day has been observed with lavishness of detail and expenditure that speak well of the generosity and patriotism

of our public; the city found time to send immense delegations to help the Ogden carnival, and when the Ogden mayor, city council and the royal retinue returned our call, Salt Lake was ready to receive them and send them home with a proper idea of the importance of our city and the hospitality of our people.

THE HERALD has done what it could to roll on the good work, and labored to show those who were visiting among us the sort of city we boast, by the trust of all indicators—a large, enterprising and liberally-supported newspaper. With the evidences of thrift and business prosperity that speak through the columns of THE HERALD this morning, we think our visitors and friends are in no danger of making up a wrong estimate of the present status of the future possibilities of the city by the lake.

LABOR'S REMINDER TO LIBERALISM.

"Have you forgotten the cry, 'Salt Lake work for Salt Lake workmen'?" We haven't!"

This was the significant legend inscribed on one of the banners of the workmen on Friday's parade. From it, and certain other signs, to be felt in the air, THE HERALD opines that the workmen propose to make his presence felt in the August campaign.

That very promising party—the Liberals—which is pretty well known to have offered effectual apologies to the gamblers for the cry of the Liberal mayor that the gamblers must go, made any number of promises to the labor element, that they should be recognized when the time came for the distribution of the public offices. The labor party, not reading the intricate nature of Liberal promises, confidently sent in the name of one of their prominent chiefs—Mr. De Vane—with the request that he be given the office of building inspector. The Liberal city council coolly replied by electing Mr. GRANT. When the labor party got over its astonishment, it didn't tear its hair or write letters to the newspapers—it simply smiled a grim smile, pocketed its wrath, laid low and waited. The time that it approaches is approaching, and as it approaches the labor in Liberal ranks is said to be developing into a panic.

Frequent councils are held at the headquarters of that amateur politician of politics, Mr. McCallum, who is free to confess that the labor element is like the wisp the farmer tried to squeeze in his hand—it not only declined to be squeezed, but in departing it left the mark of its javelin behind.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

The Democratic members of the conference committee on the silver bill did not appear at the meeting on Saturday, and the Republican members discussed among themselves, first, whether 4,500,000 ounces of silver or \$4,500,000 worth shall be purchased monthly, and second, whether or not the bullion redemption feature should be stricken out. Of course no conclusion was reached, and it is to be hoped none will be arrived at which falls short of satisfying the demands of the people. It makes no difference whether four and a half million ounces or four and a half million dollars' worth of silver shall be bought by the government. If the matter is simply to be one of purchase, the present law is better than the Hyuse bill. The law authorizes not merely the purchase, but the coinage into dollars of enough silver every month to make four million silver dollars, and it would be required in the making of the purchase of that amount mandatory instead of permissive.

But it is not the purchase of silver by the government that is desired. If that were all a secretary of the treasury could solve the problem and provide the relief without legislation. What is wanted, what is demanded, is that silver be made a coin metal, with all the powers, duties, rights and privileges of such metal. The people do not ask that silver be a coin metal or a mercantile commodity according to an official or administrative may desire. Any law containing a bullion redemption feature or silver purchasing provision will not satisfy, for it will not cure the evil.

It would seem from the drift of Saturday's discussion that the Republicans do not propose that free coinage shall be provided for, hence the Democrats insist that there be no change in the present law.

THERE ARE MANY ways of showing one's patriotism, but the most patriotic person we have heard of this year is a little boy who lives in Provo. He fell sick in the early part of the week and anxiously inquired of his father if he would die. His father assured him that he would not, but the little fellow was not satisfied. He again appealed to his father and pleadingly said: "Papa, I won't die before the Fourth, will I?"

TAMMANY SUGGESTS.

It has been proposed by Tammany Hall that meetings be called throughout the country for denouncing the Looney federal election bill and protesting against its passage by the Senate. The suggestion is a good one, and should be adopted and acted upon in every county and every city of the union. The people do not understand how infamous the bill is; they do not know how wicked are its provisions, nor do they realize that under the law elections would become forces of the most grotesque character. If the masses were made familiar with the facts, we believe the voters of the country would send up such a howl of indignation as would cause the Senate to avoid giving the offense which the enactment of the bill into law would give to every fair-minded citizen. The American people, without regard to party affiliation, are in favor of free and fair elections. Only the dishonest politicians, the men to whom the exercise of power is an all-controlling incentive, delight in dishonesty at the polls, and rejoice in the reversal of the popular will. The masses want the rule of the majority, and the minority submit gracefully when it feels that it was fairly and honestly defeated. Under the proposed law the experience of the ballot box would count for nothing. The decree recorded would be that which was desired by the corrupt partisans who would be placed in charge of the registration and election machinery and given full power to declare results regardless of ballots. The people should protest against the outrageous bill not only in the interest of individual and party rights, but in the interest of peace and good order, and as a protection for the lives of the men who would be chosen to apply the law and do the bidding of their masters, the Republican bosses. We do not believe the United States army is big enough to enforce the law as its framers want and expect it to be enforced; we do not believe the government has the power to protect the men who would be appointed to election offices. We believe the passage of the bill would be followed by much bloodshed by men who would not submit to the deprivation of their rights without a protest of the most desperate and emphatic character.

actor. We can almost believe that the law would bring in a bloody revolution.

Hence would it be well for the people to be informed in time of the danger which threatens them that they may speak with such a powerful voice as will command a halt before it is too late. The Tammany suggestion is patriotic; it is in the interest of peace and good government, and if it should be generally heeded and acted upon may avert an awful calamity.

It seems a small thing that has caused the strike of the miners at the Rock Springs coal mines of the Union Pacific. The company pays by the ton for mining the coal, and has been deducting one-fourth of the gross for slack. It is now proposed to do the weighing after the coal has been screened; the men object to this, and 1,200 of them have quit work. The whole proposition seems so trifling and ridiculous that it is surprised that a strike could grow out of the matter—surprised that the miners would make the fight on such insignificant ground, and that the company should persist. We cannot but believe there is something at the back of this disagreement which does not appear. The company may not be eager to work the mines for a time, and has taken this method of bringing about a lockout. The strike is to be regretted solely on account of the miners who have not been so well paid that they can afford to idle for even a few days. The public is not likely to suffer, because no scarcity of coal will result even if the Rock Springs mines shall be permanently closed.

THE DESERT BLOOMS.

In viewing the majestic superstructure of our commonwealth, many of us, even the old timers, forget that it has a foundation; and in the present, the future, and the past, the foundation is the desert. It is instructive to turn in contemplation to the days of the Pioneers. Without considering the difficulties under which this unpromising soil was reclaimed, we cannot see the magnitude of the miracle now present.

The following extracts are from the introduction of Mr. T. B. A. STENROSEN's book, and are the words of an apostate Mormon, a man who spent the latter days of his life in an effort to undo the work of his earlier days.

Whatever judgment may be passed upon the faith and personal lives of the Mormon Prophet and his successor, there will be a general recognition of a divine purpose to their history. Under their leadership the Mormon people have succeeded in conquering the desert and to transform a barren and desolate region of a hitherto "unknown country" into a land that seems destined at no distant day to teem with millions of human beings, and which promises to stand prominent among the conquests of the republic. It is doubtful whether any other body of other citizens—moved by religious impulses—would ever have traversed the sandy desert and sage-plains and have lived an age of magnificence in reclaiming them, as the Mormons have in Utah. But this has been accomplished and it was accomplished by faith.

That was the Providence of the Saint, and it must be conceded that as a means subservient to an end, the Mormon element has been used in the best manner of the Almighty Ruler for developing the best interests of the nation, and for the benefit of the world at large.

THE FUTURE NEWSPAPER.

In the August number of the *Forum*, Mr. Noan Brooks, the veteran journalist, discusses the newspaper of the future. He says the newspaper is in a stage of transition, and ventures the prediction that the journal of the future will be something quite unlike that of today. His idea is that dignity and accuracy will take the place of partisanship and sensationalism; that the newspaper will confine itself to printing the news, what he terms legitimate function, and that it will cease to be the vehicle of advertisers and the organ of parties. He also says that the advertising sheet will have a separate development. But let us quote something from him.

"The newspaper of the future will rid itself of the smugness and discrepancy with which the journal of the present is too often disgraced. Its writers will be selected for their learning, careful literary training and fairness of judgment. Verbosity is one of the most dreaded terrors of the average newspaper reader. He is likely to think that an erudite, thoroughly informed writer must needs be dull and noisy. Let us admit that we cannot possibly endure long, dull editorial articles, and that we will not have colorless dry statement of facts in the new columns of the journal of the future. It is asking too much of human nature to expect a paperman to write that the paper shall be crisp and bright without malice, learned and intelligent without dullness? No sensible person expects that political parties are to be disbanded and hooded mobs are to be outlawed, and the newspapers will remain for many a century to come. But men will learn that it pays to be fair and honest in politics as in diplomacy, and in many other fields of human activity in which truth and justice are the only basis of equipment. Then readers, tired of the frenzied hunt for truth and fairness in the columns of political newspapers, would be gratified with an answer to their demand for a change to something better. Who will be the pioneer in the new path?"

Just what Mr. Brooks sees in the way of indications of the tendency or drift of the public mind or of the newspapers, he does not explain, and it is feared that without an explanation neither the public nor the publishers will agree with him in his prediction. The newspapers of to-day are not just where the newspapers of old times have been; that is to say they are what the public which supports them, and the people who own them have made them and want. The proprietor and editors of the New York *World* do not issue those immense sheets of twelve, twenty, thirty and more pages of reading matter and advertisements for the purpose of offending the American community, but because the American community wants those frightful bundles of paper and pays for them. THE HERALD does not send out 16 and 24 page editions for the purpose of recklessly spending the money of the publishers or of forcing upon the public something that is not wanted; the people ask for these papers, pay for them and would not be satisfied if they did not get them. It is the same with respect to the character and quality of the matter—there is a catering to the taste. It may be probably is true that the newspaper encourages the demand and stimulates the taste, but the leading is all the time along lines which the people are disposed to follow.

Why the newspaper of the future should not be like the newspaper of to-day, only bigger, we fail to understand. The newspaper of to-day has simply grown and developed; it has not changed in its nature, it has simply been made more or less disposed to do more of the news and always been a vehicle for advertisements which are in themselves in the nature of news. To predict that there will be a departure from the lines within which the newspaper has been developed, is to say that the people will also undergo a radical change in their habits and very natures, and become unlike what they are to-day and have been.

We imagine Mr. Brooks has indicated a transformation which he would like to see take place rather than one which is probable.

Bodega Family Wine House, 19 Commercial street.

FINANCE AND MINING.

Lead and Silver Both Remain Steady.

News From Many Mines—Ore Finds Near Logan and Sanpete—Trade in the East and at Home.

THE ORE AND BULLION OUTPUT.

The past week was an off one in business circles generally, but necessarily a good trade was done, during the time the stores were open.

A good portion of Thursday was spent in decorating business houses; Friday, trade was at a standstill, in consequence of the national holiday, and Saturday was almost entirely given over to the welcoming of King Rex and his royal retinue.

As a result of this, real estate, mining and other business was entirely neglected, and all enjoyed a rest from the cares incident thereto. The only stores open yesterday, w. r., such as hand goods groceries, meat, and other edibles necessary to a Sunday dinner.

There was considerable activity in the sessions of the mining exchange that were held, but the real estate market was practically dead.

The holiday has also affected the output from the mines and smelters, our table, published elsewhere, showing but little more than 50 per cent. of a week ago.

In New York, the lead market, which closed strong a week ago, was hammered down early in the week by certain operators; the quantities of metal, however, offered at the reduced figures was very small, and buyers were only too ready to pick them up at the first chance. When these went out of the market, prices improved again.

Chicago, the market opened strong, and there was no weakening. The market is fairly supplied for present requirements.

In St. Louis, the market advanced in the early part of the week, but at the close was quiet.

In Salt Lake, lead opened at \$4 1/2, and closed last evening at the same.

Sanpete's Silver Mines.

Mr. Beauregard Kenner left with the Register a piece of silver-bearing rock from the Alexander mines in the West mountains. The rock is a galena, and bears strong indications of the precious metals. When asked about the value of the rock, Mr. Kenner said that they did not care to have it made public, but he would say this much: "We have had paying rock in the Alexander mines for some time, but the lack of lead in sufficient quantities to work the silver to advantage has prevented doing anything with the mine."

"How deep are you?" asked the reporter. "What is the size of the vein from which this specimen came at that depth?" "Fully six feet and maybe more."

About the lead I will say this much: The last assay went 27 per cent. lead with a good showing of gold and silver. It is quite certain, from what the gentleman said, that the rock is indeed rich in the precious metals, and that it would pay the owners well to work it.

Mr. Peter Marker, another of the mine owners in the Cleveland district, was exhibiting rock at the same time, and last week that caused considerable comment. Register.

Mining in Cache Valley.

For some weeks past there have been a great many prospectors in the mountains on the east side of this valley. Local parties are interested in these researches, and many assays have been made. One gentleman, prominently identified with the prospecting, states that several good discoveries have been made, particularly in the mountains near Richman. So far, no one has been sent to Salt Lake city to be assayed, and the result of that assay may be important to this valley.

It is reported that a gentleman in this city has been offered \$10,000 by a Denver party for a claim in the mountains north-east of this city.—Journal.

Nearly Pure Gold.

The tunnel on the None Such, the Unionville property recently bonded by Forbes & Davis, came into a pocket of ore yesterday that is a trifle the richest thing found in Montana in many a day, says the Helena *Journal*. The pocket contained a loose, composed ore that fairly bristles with free gold. As a matter of curiosity, an assay was made, and returned the astounding value of 2,745 ounces gold—\$44,080.88—per ton. The pocket contained about 850 pounds of the rich matter, which was taken out and sacked. Its value is variously estimated at from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Trade in the East.

The prolonged uncertainties regarding legislation, which have by no means diminished during the past week, and the continuance of gold exports, have an unfavorable effect upon business in New York. While the volume of trade, as indicated by interior cities, and by rail exchanges, continues larger than in the June month of any previous year, the prospect for the future is rendered less satisfactory by industrial hesitation, and by doubt in regard to the monetary outlook.

Industrial hesitation results from the delay of legislation, and increased uncertainty regarding the outcome. Wool is distinctly weaker in the interior and at eastern markets, and a disposition is shown to meet the needs of manufacturers. But the latter buy sparingly, and many knit goods and flannel works are shutting down, and cashmere works are badly supplied with orders, and while makers of dress goods and worsteds are in better position, their stock is not entirely satisfactory. It is felt that the greater part of a year will now be required to clear the markets of supplies of foreign goods under present duties, even if the proposed tariff should be adopted, while the prospect of its adoption seems to have less clear. This uncertainty also affects estimates of the future demand for iron, and so continued additions of new furnaces weaken that market. Southern furnaces are in the best of the Birmingham and Northern No. 2 at \$16 delivered at New York. Large transactions in structural iron and rails have been closed, but without strengthening prices. In the best shoe business, while higher prices are asked and obtained, confidence as to the future seems less strong, and the cotton manufacture finds the material too high for goods at present prices.

Business at other cities is well maintained for the season, and the exceedingly confident tone is being supplied with orders, and while makers of dress goods and worsteds are in better position, their stock is not entirely satisfactory. It is felt that the greater part of a year will now be required to clear the markets of supplies of foreign goods under present duties, even if the proposed tariff should be adopted, while the prospect of its adoption seems to have less clear. This uncertainty also affects estimates of the future demand for iron, and so continued additions of new furnaces weaken that market. Southern furnaces are in the best of the Birmingham and Northern No. 2 at \$16 delivered at New York. Large transactions in structural iron and rails have been closed, but without strengthening prices. In the best shoe business, while higher prices are asked and obtained, confidence as to the future seems less strong, and the cotton manufacture finds the material too high for goods at present prices.

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Milwaukee into an excellent crop prospect and good business. St. Paul finds the situation very encouraging, and trade at Omaha and Denver is good. At Detroit business is quiet, moving slowly, because farmers hold for high prices. An average business is reported at Kansas City and no change at Pittsburgh, except that, while iron mills are fairly employed, rails are \$1 lower, and glass works closing for the season.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days, as reported to R. L. Smith & Co., number, for the United States, 178, and for Canada, 24, or a total of 202, as compared with a total of 188 last week, and 219 the week previous to the last. The corresponding week of 1900 the figures were 215, representing 148 failures in the United States, and 31 in the Dominion of Canada.

At the Banks.

The ore and bullion receipts by the various banks in this city for the week ending yesterday, were \$13,677.00, as compared with \$203,944.00 for the week previous. They were reported as follows:

By McCook & Co.
Silver and lead ore.....\$ 21,677.00
Hauler bullion.....15,355.00
Total.....\$ 37,032.00

By Wells, Fargo & Co.
Bullion.....\$ 17,544.41
Total.....29,111.00

By T. B. Jones & Co.
Silver.....\$ 27,000.00
Silver bars.....1,300.00
Selected lead.....5,800.00
Total.....\$ 34,100.00

Total shipments for the week.....\$113,667.00

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

Mr. Hanauer reports the week as a fair one.

The double holiday, of course, had its effect on the market, but the week was a fair one. Park city is in her usual quota. Bingham was also a good shipper.

Prisco was represented by the Horn Silver only.

Timber's mines are holding up remarkably well, and her record during the week was one to be proud of.

There was considerable of a spurt in Stockton, shipments being both heavy and numerous.

The Cottonwoods were heard from—two mines sending in shipments, and it is expected that the tramway will soon be in operation.

The Horn Silver.

Two lots came from the Horn Silver.

The Brooklyn.

Two hundred and fifty tons of first class, second class and concentrates represented the Brooklyn.

The Rogers.

Thirty-five tons of Rogers ore assayed 40 lead, 5 silver and 1/2 gold.

The Miner's Dream.

A carload assayed 47 lead and 5 silver.

The Revere.

Thirty-two tons showed 49 lead and 21 silver.

The Bullion-Beck.

There were the usual heavy shipments of rich ore.

The Eureka Hill.

The output was not so large as usual.

The Mammoth.

It need scarcely be said that the Mammoth was a heavy producer.

The Northern Spy.

Good shipments of good ore continue the leading feature of this property.

The Centennial-Eureka.

The C. E. is shipping, and will market some ore very soon.

The Caroline.

The Caroline, from some reason unknown, was not heard from.

The Daily.

There was the usual output.

The Ontario.

A steady stream of ore.

The Woodside.

Light shipments characterize the Woodside.

The Anchor.

Fifty-four tons of Anchor concentrates went 21 lead and 33 silver.

The Mayflower.